ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

SIGNING OF THE PRELIMINABLES OF PEACE.

American Filibustering to be Put Down by European Sovereigns.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

Covent Garden Theatre Destroyed by Fire.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

The steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpeol at this port about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. the left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the

together, on the morning of Sunday, the 2d inst. Both steamers were detained off the bar by want of water for me hours. The Quaker City sailed from Liverpool at 10% o'clock night of Wednesday the 5th, and carried de

No intelligence of the Pacific has reached England. The statement of her having put into the Shannon was

tent to give an opinion, that he felt certain the Pacific was safe, and that in all probability we will have that tanced many cases of ships being detained in the ice for core than a month, and that once surrounded by the ice, a vessel can do nothing but drift along out of the frozen prison. The current, and the prevailing winds

surances are understood to have been effected on the Pacific yesterday evening at the rate of eighty per cent. The value of the ship is about £120,000, and she is said to have had a cargo of 700 tons of fine goods. Happily, her number of passengers was smaller than usual, the total being forty-six, including six ladles and two chil-

preliminaries of peace, but subsequent informa-would imply that the plenipotentiaries had nerely appeaded their names to the preliminary formalities. She also conveyed the speech of the imperor Napoleon to the Legislative Assembly, in which he speke in cordial terms of the English alliance, and stated that, while he hoped for peace, it was neces nothing to add to the above, excepting a general or that negotiations proceed satisfactorily.

first four points were at once decided on Thursday: that ussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was so, in fact, between Baron Brunow and the Eng-Man Plentpetentiaries, during which Count Orloff re-

and asid as follows:—
Peace must be restored to the civilized world. We are all great enough to pass over certain details. It was I who made the treaty of Adrianople, and to me it belongs to tear it. We accept the rectification of the limits proposed for Besserabia, and for the Asiatic provinces.
We adhere to the condition about not re-establishing the fortress of Bomarsund; and we desire that the Isles of Aland aball be a menace for no one. There is no difficulty as to Nicolaieff; and we give up, with not compensation, the city of Ears to our ancient and good ally, the Buttan.

aused (as well it might) a profound sensation, so pro found that the plenipotentiaries remained silent, no doubt with joy. One of them found his utterance suffiries shock hands and parted. The Emancipation unlucki-ly adds, that on the following day (Monday) the Empe-

contain the announcement about peace. This story is regarded in Paris as similar to that of the first taking of regarded in Paris as similar to that of the first taking of Behastopol, and has already attained the appellation of commend a la Tartare. Despatches from Berlin speak of a similar state of things, and it is suspected that a com-bination exists both in Paris and Brussels for the fabri-

place at the Tulleries, when the Emperor and Empress received about four hundred visiters, including the Pleni-

All the members of the conference were present at the opening of the French Legislative Assembly on the 3d inst. On that occasion Generals Canrobert and Bosquet took the oaths. The former wore the uniform of a general,

and Viney have arrived at Constantinople.

Late advices from Constantinople state:—We learn shat Lord Stratford de Redeliffe had presented a note from the English government, asking the Porte, as a guarantee for the lately conceded reforms, to allow the ation by English troops of Varus, Gallipoli and Candia for an indefinite period.

vices from Fgypt report that a new African empire has aprung into existence. Kasa, the brother-in-law of one of the petty kings of Abyssinia, has dethroned his rela-zive, and assumed the rank of Emperor, with the title of Theodors I., making also an offer of his friendship and

motice of the House of Commons on 3d inst., by Mr. Lay-ard, in an anti-administration address of much length. Lord Palmerston replied, saying that it was the policy of his Cabinet to keep Persia neutral during the war with Russia. He reviewed Mr. Murray's course at Teheran, and deprecated a premature discussion of the subject.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., in answer

80 Mr. Baxter, Lord Palmerston said, that upon inquiry
at the Foreign Office, he found that the papers relating te

Central American affairs could not be laid on the table

reports very generally current to-day, the accouchement of the Empress may be looked for almost immediately, period originally spoken of. It appears certain that the Pope will be the godfather of the Imperial infant; the Queen of Sweden the godmother.

The French budget for 1857 was presented to the Senate

no stated above. It must be borne in mind that in the above figures of the budget the exceptional expenses being covered only by means of extraordinary resources. The resources in question are not set down in the receipts, any more than the exceptional outlay is among the expenses. Only a credit of 2,000,000f. is to be exend to the Minister of War to pay the military pensions of the

The London Chronicle of March 7 says :—

The Dutch Legislature is at present engaged in the consideration of several most important measures, some of which are organic, to carry out the fifth article of the constitution. Of these, the bill on primary instruction attracts a large share of public attention. Another, less spoken of, but of equal importance, relates to the general administration of the Dutch possessions in Initia, and is conceived in a much more liberal spirit than might have seen expected, especially as regards the future emancipation of the negro race. Judgments pronounced either in the Netherlands or in the Dutch Indies are to be valid in both countries. The liberty of the press is established; the right of meeting, of association, and of petition, as also liberty of worship, are to exist in India to the same extent as in Holland.

The celebrated astronomer Von Bleis died at Venice

The celebrated astronomer Von Biela died at Ven an early age he entered the service of Austria, and it was in the year 1826, whilst quartered with his regiment—the 18th Infantry of the Line—at the little town of Josephstadt, in Bohemia, that he made the interest-ing discovery of the comet (called after him) circulating

Marquis Delfs, and a seaman named John Scanlan. Delfs fired a pistol at Scanlan, and wounded him badly. The

us, on board the ship James Crockett, from Liverpool He has nearly completed arrangements for a first rate

the 4th inst., states that the American advices by the Persia had confirmed the tone of the cotton market. Sales of the week had amounted to 14,500 bates, at full prices, and included 3,500 to arrive. Stock 75,000 bales. New Orleans tres ordinative, 92. Breadstuff depressed Baltimore flour, 44f. 50c. Asbes sasier. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet. Rice neglected. Whale oil held at 74f.

LONDON, March 7, 1856.
Total Destruction of Covent Garden Opera House by Fire-Political News of the Week-Miscellaneous-Armistice is

the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden. The fire broke out just at the termination of a bal masqué, but happly no lives were lost. Mr. Gye, the lessee, had just com-pleted all his arrangements for opening the operatic sea-son when this calamity occurred. The house had been let to Anderson, the Wizard of the North. This is the management. I enclose you full accounts. The Queen and Prince Albert and numbers of the nobility have visit-It is to be hoped that her Majesty's theatre will now be opened. Under Lumley it was the most brilliant of the event has created quite a sensation.

The fifth meeting of the Paris Conference has been held, out nothing transpires. The Plenipotentiaries keep the

tir Bridge, between a Russian General (Tutchimoff) and delegates from the allied armies, when measures were adopted to carry out the armistice conformably with the

The Imperieuse and Euryolus frigates have passed the Belt. Commodore Watson and the advanced Baltic equadron were still at Elsinore at the last advices.

The Parliamentary papers relating to Kars have been published. It is now beyond a doubt that Lord Stratford never answered General Williams' despatches, with that respect and obedience which he could have commanded from the Pashas, if they had felt that he was well backed by the English representative at Constanti

he did what he could to send aid to Asia, but one thing

The Debats of this morning devotes a leading article to

Fleece has been conferred upon Marshai Saldanha. The Anglo-Italian Legion has been sent to Malta.

Crimes, to replace those that have come home.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

SIGNING THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE—VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS—NAPO-LEON'S SPEECH, &c., &c., &c., ac.

In the House of Commons, on March 5, Mr. Disraell said:—A public statement has been made to-day of the numest importance, and perhaps the noble lord will allow nee to ask him a question relative to it, without having given him previous notice, which, however, under the circumstances would, pernaps, scarcely be necessary. It has been stated publicly that the preliminaries of peace have been signed at Paris, and it would be satisfactory, I am sure, to the House, if the noble lord would assure us of that fact; and, if he cannot, it would still be of advantage if we could have some information from the noble lord as to what is the real state of affairs in that respect.

of advantage if we could have some information from the noble lord as to what is the real state of affairs in that respect.

Lord Parmostron—The House and the country are well aware that certain articles were proposed some time ago by Austria, with the previous consent of France and England, as conditions which were to serve as the foundation for a treaty of peace between the belligerents. Those articles were at first accepted by Russia with a reservation, but afterwards, that not being agreed to by Austria, they were accepted unconditionally. That acceptance was what is called in diplomatic language an acceptance pur a simple. Those articles were afterwards recorded in a protocol at Vienna, which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Engrand, France and Austria—I rather think the instructions of the Turkish Plenipotentiary did not arrive in time. When the conference met at Faris, it was agreed that in the protocol of the first meeting this previous protocol, simply recording these articles, should be inserted as part of the proceedings of that day's conference, and that it should be declared that the protocol of Vienna and the articles accepted by Russia should have the force and value of a preliminary treaty of peace, and that, without going through the ordinary form of a separate preliminary treaty, the Plenipotentiaries should at once proceed to discuss the other questions on which the definite treaty would ture. That is the precise state of the matter. In one sense, a preliminary treaty has been signed, that is to any, those articles have been recorded as having the force, value and virtue of a preliminary treaty has been signed, but substantially a preliminary treaty has been signed. Mr. Disami:—When?

Lord Painterron—It was last week. I forget the exact day. Very recently

treaty in the ordinary form, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, to be ratified by sovareigns, has been signed, but substantially a preliminary treaty has been signed. Mr. Derram:—When?

Lord Paramstrox.—It was last week. I forget the exact day. Very recently.

[From the London Post, March 5.]

We were the first to communicate to the public, on Monday, the news of the signature of the preliminaries of peace. We stated that these were "identical with the Austrian propositions," and that the processing, which we qualified as "important and satisfactory, left unsettled many questions which would necessarily be the subjects of immediate discussion, with a view to the framing of a definite treaty." The accuracy of every word of this statement was fully confirmed the same evening in Parliament by the Premier, who said that "it had been declared?" by the conference "that the protocol of vienna and the strictes accepted by Russia should have the force, value and virtue of a preliminary treaty of peace." Stronger words than these could not be used.

The perfect correctness of our announcement receives an additional corroboration from the telegraph from Berlin, which will be found in another column. This, proceeding from a source upon which we can confidently rely, states that Connt Orloff, immediately upon the execution of the act, transmitted to St. Petersburg, by telegraph, the intelligence that "Preliminaries of peace had been signed." This message the Coar apparently deemed so important that he has, without any less of time, forwarded by telegraph to his Representatives "a declaration of approval."—and this is the best answer to those who have represented the intelligence which we excited significance. So far from being "a pratended discovery, and a dressed up old fact, worth nothing at all." it is now an acknowledged reality, held by the Coar to be not only new, but worth the ielling.

[From the Paris Patrie, March 5.]

Napoleon's Speech to the French Senate. The seasion of the Senate of France for the year 1866 was opened on Monday, March 3, by the Emperor in per-son.

Austria.

The honor of his arms once satisfied, he did henor to himself by complying with the distinctly expressed wishes of Europe.

To-day the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are assembled at Paris to decide upon the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates them all must make us hope for a favorable result; nevertheless, let us wait the end of the Conferences with dignity, and let us be qually prepared, if it should be necessary, either again to draw the sword or to extend the hand to those we have honorably lought. Whatever any happen, let us occupy ourselves with all the meane proper to increase the power and weath of France, is tus draw still closer, if possible, the alliance formed by a participation of glory and of sacrifices, the reciprocal advantages of which will be brought into still stronger relief by peace.

Let us, finally, at this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, piace our trust in God, that He may guide our efforts in the sense most conformable to the interests of humanity and of cryditation.

SPEECH OF COUNT DE MORNY TO THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislative Body met on the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock, when, after the installation of the Bureau, Count de Morny, its President, rose, and thus addressed the Assembly:—

Gentlemen—The simple and dignified account of the exalted position of France which you heard yesterday must have flattered your partiotism. Your feelings of national pride and affection for your country must have flattered your partiotism. Your feelings of national pride and affection for your country must have flattered your partiotism. Your feelings of national pride and affection for your country must have flattered by conquests, and gained for herself the sympathies and confidence of the surface in his institut, it must be admitted, he particularly attributation, hospitable and generous. Thus has France obtained a moral triumph more valuable than tant acquired by conquests, and gained for herself the sympathies and confiden

Emperor uses in adverting to the influence produced apon the public mind in France by the visit which, in a sincere spirit of kindliness and true friendship, was paid to our gallant ailies by our own gracious sovereign every Englishman, who feels and thinks rightly, will find the full expression of his sentiments as completely scannelated as if a Minister of Girest Britishn had spoken to the point in the Parliament of England. Nething, then, can be stricter or more fraternal than the alliance at this very moment. Upon this question we may feel full assertance. One act indivisible, the Cabinets of London and Parks will go steadily onward till they realize the objects, for the attainment of which England and France threw themselves into this gigantic struggle. In the views which the Emperor takes of the European relations of the ailies we cordially concur. We read with the most unleigned at the feeling and spirit exhibited by her people. We know that statement to be strictly true, and that there is not the elightest foundation for the runors to which currencyhas been sedulously given by persons anxiona to play the game for Russia, that the finances of France are in eubarrasament; that her resources are teaching apon exhaustion; or that the spirit of her pople has been discouraged by the high prices of articles of obsoumption, or chilled by the results and faffuences of France, and her continually progressing development and ever renewed strength. Her solidity is scarcely of less importance to us than our own; and our most earnest hope is, that of this struggle between the Western Pewers and their great Northern adversary, there may be begotten permanent relations between France and Ragland, which, by the infinence which they may exercise upon the future organization and social progress of the civilized world, shall mase compensation to humanity for the woe and missry which the fierga and prolonged war in which we have been engaged has inflicted upon it.

[From the London Standard, March 5.]

The impression produc

"Prophete" which saved the theatre from cleaing in 1849, after Delasteld's bankruptcy.

The Interesting Condition of the Empres Eugente.

An occasional correspondent of the London Globe writes from Paris, dating Wednesday, 5th instant:—From this day the Empress will not leave her suit of apartments. All the requisite arrangements are made, and the medical men at their posts. Paris is expecting at any moment to hear the salute of cannon. They have just printed two programmes of the ceremonies to be observed, one for the birth, and the other for the baptism of any In perial Prince or Princess. The rits of baptism will be performed on the day after the birth, in the importal chapel, by the Grand Almener of the Court, in presence of the curate of St. Germain Pauxsroris, the parish of the Tulleries; of the archbishops, of the Metropolitical Chapter, of the grand dignitaries and functionaries of the empire. Should it be a prince, the Grand Chanceilce of the Deglon of Honor will bring to him the grand corden of the Order and the military media; the Grand Earshal of the Palace will take him in his arms and carry him back to his spartiments. It is seriously in contemplation to give him the title of "King of Algeria."

It appears it is certain that the Pope will be the godfather of the Infant Prince (or Princess) of the Emperor. His Holiness will probably be represented by an extraordinary envoy, unless he comes himself to Paris. The gestmother of the imperial infant will se the Queen of Sweden. Her Mayesty is coustin of the Emperor, as being the daughter of Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose siter was the Emperor's mother; and both are consequently grandchildren of the Empress Loue of Leuchtenberg, whose siter was the Emperor's mother; and both are consequently grandchildren of the Empress Loue of Clamps Hyrées, where they were seen at three o'clock.

The Paris Monitory of the 15th inst. contains the official announcement of the appointment of the propective of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie.

Commercial Affairs.

London Money Marker, Friday, March 7.—Usin o'Clock P. M.—There is some increase in the demand for money, and as rumors of difficulties are current, it is unlikely that the market will be easier. In a few days more there will be payments to the extent of £2,000,000 to be made on account of the new loan, which must bend to tighten the tone of the market.

The Portuguese financial agent states that the amount of debt converted up to the 31st of December last, was £5,303.889, leaving £3,531,003 still us sonverted.

The Parana brings no remittances for account of the Mexican Dividend Pund.

The English stock market is heavy to-day under the mature of sales, the pressure for money, and the setting the same of the account. Consols are down to 91% to 1.

There is nothing of special interest to nomes in the foreign market.

Canada Land Shares are firm at 137 to 143

Coursely which have been done at \$1% to being